

VOL. XLVIII.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on

Saturday the 5th of August next,

(1848.) at 2 o'clock, P. M. ON THE PREMISES, about 23 miles below New Oxford, and in the vicinity of Henry Gitt's Tavern, in Hamilton township, A TRACT OF

PATENTED LAND,

CONTAINING

108 ACRES,

more or less, adjoining lands of John Dietz, Samuel Wiest, John Wolf, and others, on which are erected a ONE AND A HALF STORY LOG

DWELLING-HOUSE

AND KITCHEN, a one and a half story Stone Tenant and Spring house, Double Frame Barn, Wagon-shed, Corn crib, and other outbuildings.

The whole Farm has been well tilled, and is under good fence. It is divided into about 15 acres of Meadow, 5 acres of Timber, and the residue in a good state of cultivation. It has an excellent

ORCHARD

of Apple and Peach, near the dwellings, and is well watered with springs and streams; and is, in fact, one of the most desirable little Farms in the County. Seized and taken in execution, as the Estate of DANIEL HEAGY.

If this property is not sold on the day as above stated, it will be offered at Sheriff's Sale, on Saturday the 12th day of August, 1848, at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, along with other properties then and there to be sold.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.
July 10, 1848.

ICE CREAM.

OF the very best quality, and different flavors, can be had at all times, at WEAVER'S CONFECTIONARY in Chambersburg street. FAMILIES and PARTIES will be supplied with any desired quantity, at the shortest notice. CAKES and CONFECTIONS of all kinds always on hand, and will be furnished to order on reasonable terms.

July 3.

tf

Bonnets and Hats.

A FINE lot of fashionable Summer HATS and BONNETS are just opened at STEVENSON'S, at reduced prices, where is now offered a full assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c., &c.

May 29.

Shepherd's Sarsaparilla

IS a compound preparation, for the cure of Diseases of the Blood, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Scrofula, White Swelling, &c., &c.—There being 32 doses in a bottle, which costs only 75 cents, it is the cheapest and best medicine now in use. Most of the Cough preparations cost from fifty cents to one dollar per bottle, and contain only from 10 to 15 doses.—This Sarsaparilla is effectual in its operation, and does not vomit or purge. Shepherd's Cough Candy, for Coughs, Colds, &c. Price 12½ cents per package. For sale by the Proprietor's Agent, KELLER KURTZ.

May 1.

1y

APPRENTICE WANTED.

AN APPRENTICE to the Baking and Confectionary Business, in all their branches, will be taken by the subscriber, if application be made immediately by a youth of the age of 16 or 17, who can furnish good recommendations.

July 3.

if

FRESH GROCERIES.

FEW boxes, best quality, ENGLISH CHEESE; also, old-fashioned, thick SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, only 37½ cents; a few barrels very superior N. O. Molasses, for Bakers, just received at STEVENSON'S.

May 29.

1y

Whoever wants a first-rate Time-Piece.

CAN be accommodated by calling at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, next door to Mr. Buehler's Drug Store—where a new lot of beautiful 21 hour and 8 day CLOCKS have just been received from the City. They are of the best manufacture, and will be warranted. Give us a call—they will be sold cheap.

July 19.

if

Country Cured Bacon.

A LARGE lot of PRIME BACON, neatly trimmed Family Hams, Sides and Shoulders, just received and for sale very low at STEVENSON'S.

July 19.

if

PEANUTS, MELBERS, ALMONDS.

&c., of the best quality, to be had at the Confectionary of

C. WEAVER.

Jewelry, Watch Guards.

WATCH Chains, Keys, Spectacles, &c., &c. can always be had at the Clock & Watch Establishment of

ALEX. FRAZER.

Farmers, this Way.

HAY and GRAIN RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, RUBBERS, &c., of the best quality, and very cheap at

STEVENSON'S.

June 19.

if

WATCHES, of all kinds, will be cleaned

and repaired at the shortest notice, at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Gettysburg.

July 19.

if

And Still Another!

JUST received, at STEVENSON'S, another supply of fine, fresh HERRING and SALAD, for sale low.

May 29.

1y

LADIES, LOOK HERE!

BY calling at the Book Store of KETTER & KURTZ, you can supply yourselves with Pencils, Gold Medals, Penmanship, &c., at city prices—all articles sold warranted to be of the best manufactory.

June 5.

Poetry.

OUR EARLY LOVED.

Our early loved—how their memory clings
To the hints that love no more!
Like a rose that will be gone in spring,
Where a garden's pride is o'er;
Though the weeds and thorns may have long de-

laced
The place of the perished flowers,
Yet that lingering gladdens the cheerless waste
With the bloom of its brighter hours!

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PULL IT UP BY THE ROOT.

"Father, here is a dock," said Thomas, as he was at work with his father in the garden; "shall I cut it off close to the root?"

"No," replied his father, "that will not do; I have cut it up myself many times, but it grows again stronger than ever. Pull it up by the root, for nothing else will kill it."

Thomas pulled again and again at the dock, but the root was very deep in the ground, and he could not stir it from its place; so he asked his father to come and help him, and his father went and soon pulled it up.

"This dock-root, Thomas," said his father, "which is an evil and fast growing weed in a garden, puts me in mind of the evil things that grow so fast in the hearts of children. A bad passion, even when found out, is hard to be removed; it is of no use to trifle with it—there is no way to overcome and destroy it but to pull it up by the root."

"You have often seen in your garden, Thomas, that when the weeds are allowed to grow, they spoil all the plants and flowers that grow near them. So it is with evil passions in the heart of a child. If a little boy is ill-tempered, we need not expect to find him in a good humor, with cheerfulness, and thankfulness, and a desire to make others happy. And a little girl who is idle, we need not expect to be industrious, neat or cheerful. As weeds injure the flowers, so bad passions will injure good qualities. If a child is undutiful to his parents, and despises the commandments of God, we might as well look for a tulip in a bed of nettles, as hope to find in his heart those graces and good desires that we love to see growing there. Now this is quite a sufficient reason why all bad passions should be pulled up by the root."

"Every bad habit, every evil passion which troubles you, you should try with all your heart and mind to overcome; you should, if possible, tear it up. But you will find your own strength but weakness, and you must apply to that Almighty Friend, who alone is able to strengthen and assist you. He can take from your heart the love of sin; and this is the only way of destroying it, as we have destroyed the dock by pulling it up by the root."

Female Society.—You know my opinion of female society. Without it, we should degenerate into brutes. This observation applies with ten-fold force to young men, and those who are in the prime of manhood. For, after a certain time of life, the literary man may make a shift (a poor one I grant) to do without the society of ladies. To a young man, nothing is so important as a spirit of devotion (next to his Creator) to some amiable woman, whose image may occupy his heart, and guard it from pollution, which besets it on all sides. A man ought to choose his wife, as Mrs. Primrose did her wedding gown, for qualities that "wear well." One thing at least is true, that if matrimony has its cares, celibacy has no pleasure. A Newton, or a mere scholar may find employment in study; a man of literary taste can receive in books a powerful auxiliary; but a man must have a bosom friend, and children around him, to cherish and support the dearer of old age.—John Randolph.

Looking-Glasses.—As ladies are proverbially fond of looking-glasses, they should be made acquainted with a fact, but little known or attended to, that the beauty and truth of their reflected images very much depend upon the quality and color of the glass itself, which are easily detected by merely holding white paper edgewise to the glass; and just so much as the reflected paper varies in color or from the paper applied, in the same proportion are their complexions apparently tinged or blackened by it. Thus, many persons are continually imagining they "look ill," and, perhaps, from this circumstance really become so, from the habit of using a glass that thus unconsciously disfigures them.

Little Kindnesses.—Small acts of kindness, how pleasant and desirable do they make life! Every dark object is made light by them, and every tear of sorrow is brushed away. When the heart is sad, and despondency sits at the entrance of the door, a trifling kindness drives despair away, and makes the path of life cheerful and pleasant. Who will refuse a kind act? It costs the giver nothing, but is invaluable to the sad and sorrowing. It rises from misery and degradation, and throws around the soul those hallowed joys that were lost in Paradise.

A blanket is a cooler covering than a sheet in summer, because it allows the perspiration to escape. Sheets feel cooler at first, because they carry off the heat of the body quicker; but when they become as warm as the body, they feel warmer, confining the perspiration.

They that marry ancient people, merely in expectation to bury them, hang themselves, in hope that one will come and cut the baker.

USING OTHER PEOPLE'S KNOCKERS.

The Irishman who "borrowed the loan" of his opposite neighbor's knocker to awaken his own family, was not so big a fool, after all. Let us see if this system of knocker borrowing is not pretty extensively carried out.

The man who subscribes for a newspaper and runs off without paying for it, borrows a knocker which should knock him into a cocked hat in the estimation of society.

So with advertisers. When a worthless fellow marries a young woman for her money, he borrows a knocker which keeps him out of the poor house, and puts him up in the estimation of his creditors.

That man borrows a knocker, who persuades his neighbor to endorse for him, and forgets to meet the note.

The country editor lends his knocker when he consents to pull a city paper which will "cut him off" as soon as the notice is printed.

The poor man lends his knocker when he neglects his business to attend to the interest of a politician, who may condescend to speak to him on election day.

The tenant lends his knocker when he improves the property of a landlord who will raise his rent at the next quarter.

The tailor lends his knocker when he gives credit to a dandy who will never pay him.

So with the hatter and the boot-maker. That interesting couple borrow pretty much of a knocker, when they run up a bill of a couple of hundreds at a dry goods establishment, and then say they are sorry, but are unable to pay.

The young gentleman who boards a month or two at one of our best hotels, and then ascertains that he has lost his pocket book, borrows a knocker which reminds him of the old adage "all is not gold that glitters."

The amiable old lady, who persuades an innocent young man of property, to take one of her three highly accomplished daughters, borrows a knocker which may be of service to her pecuniarily.

The above are a few examples in point. Who will "lend us the loan" of a knocker?

"How many genders are there?" asked a school-master.

"Three, sir," promptly replied little blue eyes, "Masculine, Feminine and Neuter."

"Give me an example of each," said the master.

"Why you are masculine, because you are a man, and I am feminine because I am a girl."

"Very well—proceed."

"I don't know," said the little girl, "but I reckon Mr. Jenkins is neuter, because he's an old bachelor!"

"Ah! poor thing, it's gone at last," said a fond father to a friend, alluding to the death of a baby two months old; "but we did all we could for it, and there's no use repining. It was ill only a week, and during that time we had four doctors, who gave it eight calomel powders, applied a blister to the chest, six mustard plasters, and gave it antimonial wine and other medicines in abundance. Yet the poor thing died."

A dandy remarking one summer day, that the weather was so excessively hot that when he put his head into a basin of water, it fairly boiled; received for reply:

"Then, sir, you have a calf's head soup at very little expense."

Frightened Black.—A most singular instance of terror is recorded in the Journal de Medicine, Salt-petriere. A female of advanced age, was so affected with horror on hearing that her daughter with two children in her arms, had precipitated herself out of a window, and were killed on the spot, that her skin, in a single night, from head to foot, became as black as that of a negro. The same passion turns the hair white, of which many instances are now on record.

Scold not at the natural defects of any, which are not in their power to amend. Oh! 'tis cruelty to beat a cripple with his own crutches.

Best Preservative.—When a young man has a love of reading, and of course a healthful rush for intellectual pleasures, he has become possessed of one of the best preservatives against dissipation.

Try It.—The more a man works, the less time he will have to grumble about hard times.

"Hard times! and we must make the most of what little we have," as the grocer said when he watered the vinegar.

Why is a dog with a broken leg like a boy cyphering in arithmetic? Because he puts down three and carries one.

A miser gets rich by seeming poor; an extravagant man grows poor by seeming rich.

To preserve Preserves.—Put them where your children can't get them!

"The Old Serpent."

A few days since a vessel from the African Coast arrived at Salem, Mass., bringing as passenger one of those enormous Boa Constrictors that "we read of," but which never before has been captured by man. It was caught in a heavy rope net made for the purpose, and while coiled up, this net was thrown over him, and the captain of the vessel solemnly avers that it required the efforts of 125 negroes for more than seven hours to secure his snakeship! He measures 30 feet in length—and the morning before his arrival 57 eggs were found in his cage, which were deposited in a single night, and the aggregate weight of these snake's eggs is 70 pounds! One of the eggs being broken was found to contain a young snake seven inches long, which immediately upon emerging from the shell, crawled about the cage with great rapidity. A few days, therefore, will doubtless bring the other 56 young snakes to light. What a nest of serpents!

As soon as the arrival of the vessel, and its extraordinary freight were known, several menagerie companies despatched their agents for Salem, and Barnum also despatched his manager Hitchcock. A telegraphic despatch of this morning announces that neither of the showmen have as yet purchased this monster, its owner demanding \$11,000 for it. Angeline & Titus's agent offered \$7,000, and Mr. Hitchcock offered \$7,500, but neither offer has as yet been accepted. This is truly a valuable reptile!—N. Y. Tribune.

Another boa constrictor has arrived at New York, 21 feet in length and some two feet in circumference.

He Don't Swear.—Major Gaines, of Kentucky, said, in his speech at Faneuil Hall: "Taylor does not swear. I have known him long, have slept in his tent and been on the most intimate terms with him; yet I never heard him utter a profane word. Once, though, I remember his telling me, he was sorely tried. It was at the battle of Okeechobee, where the Missouri volunteers were so hard pressed, that they fell into disorder, and finally retreated. 'Where are you going?' asked Col. Taylor, riding up to their head. They said that they had been ordered to retreat. 'You lie, you scoundrels!' answered Taylor. 'And,' said old Zack, 'I believe I cursed them.'"

Aid and Comfort to the Enemy.—Gen. Taylor, before leaving the battleground of Buena Vista, ordered upwards of forty mule loads of provisions to be sent from our camp to Incarnacion, for the use of the wounded Mexicans who were in the hospital there, and starving from hunger. The humanity of such an act is beyond all praise.

"This Looks Rebellion."—The New Orleans Delta publishes a call for a meeting of Democrats who are favorable to the election of Gen. Taylor. The call is signed by a number of the leading Democrats of the city of New Orleans, who in the call express their gratification at the nomination of General Taylor, by the Philadelphia Convention—their regret that the Baltimore Convention did not nominate him also—and avow their determination to support him, no matter by whom nominated!

Deserters from the Army.—A writer in the New Orleans Delta states that since the commencement of the war there were at least one thousand desertions from the American to the Mexican army; that numbers of them were recognized at Queretaro by their old comrades; and that they have been the main stay of the Mexican Government in repressing manifestations of mutiny and disaffection by the Mexicans against the administration of Pena y Pena.

The St. Louis papers have received information that the Winnebago Indians, whom the Government is endeavoring to remove to their lands west of the Mississippi, have utterly refused to go. At the last accounts they were encamped in the Wabashaw prairie, and it was said that Wabashaw had offered them a portion of his lands if they would remain. Since then, as we are informed, they have refused to go, and the United States troops present seem to be unable to force them to go, or even to protect the property. It is reported that the Indians have killed all the team cattle, and the cattle provided for their own subsistence, and that of the United States troops.

Hardened Villainy.—At a Floral Festival in Cincinnati, for the benefit of the Orphans, several counterfeit gold pieces of the apparent value of \$2.50, were passed upon the little orphan girls who kept the stands, and in each case change almost to the amount was given.

Diminished Prices.—A writer in Hunt's Magazine, says when he commenced trade in this country, many years ago, he sold English chintz for 75 cents per yard, and a servant girl received for wages fifty cents per week, and paid \$1 for a dress pattern; now a girl gets from one to two dollars per week, and yet can purchase a first rate article of dress at eighteen cents per yard.

LETTER FROM GEN. MILLER.

CUMBERLAND FURNACE, June 24, 1848.

Mr. Jos. S. Mayhugh:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 16th has been duly received, considered, and now shall be candidly answered, viz: The Whigs, it is true, have nominated in their National Convention, our candidate for President, Gen. Taylor, whom you and I, as members of the People's Convention of Pennsylvania, assisted to nominate on the 22d of February last, the anniversary of the battle of Buena Vista. It is true, as you say, the Whigs have made an Electoral ticket separate and distinct from ours: how this matter is to be settled I do not know, I can only speak for myself, that the friends of Gen. Taylor in Pennsylvania, be they Democrats or be they Whigs, ought to have but one Electoral ticket, and I as one of the Electors on the ticket, from the 16th Congressional District, made by the People's Convention, am willing to do anything that is right in arranging a ticket so as to have but one Taylor ticket in Pennsylvania. Say let the two Central Committees meet at Harrisburg, and throw off one half of each, or make an entirely new ticket. This matter, however, shall not disturb me in determining who to vote for: you ask my opinion, &c. Now, my dear sir, what has Gen. Taylor done or said since the People's Convention at Harrisburg? His Baton Rouge letter to Capt. Allison is all, and what is it? He says, "I am a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. If elected I would not be the mere president of a party, I would endeavor to act independent of party dominations. I should feel bound to administer the government untrammelled by party schemes."—Well, on this part of his letter, which appears to be the most objectionable, what can you and I say. We say we are Democrats, but not progressive Democrats, which we believe to be any thing to suit demagogues in power for the time being. Now I say Gen. Taylor is the very man to suit our views, for I know you and I have said many a time and often that both parties are often wrong, and ultra partyism was detrimental to the best interests of our country.—Well then Gen. Taylor has said exactly what we believe to be right so far; now let us see what he has said on other questions. We have often talked about, and always concurred in opinion about, viz: "The veto power," he says, "should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress." Now on this point, have not you and I often said, that for some years past the veto power has been exercised too freely; and the power is a dangerous one, inasmuch as if wielded by a tyrant or demagogue, might put at naught the whole legislative power, and entirely subvert the government. Now for our favorite schemes, the tariff, the currency and improvements. I will here use his own language in the letter: "Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive." Now if I recollect anything of your views when you lived with me, and I had the daily pleasure of your conversation and interchange of thought and opinions at the fireside, (which I regret the distance by which we are separated is now partly out of my power to enjoy,) the views expressed by Gen. Taylor, are precisely what were ours on these three great questions when we last conversed together. You recollect how eloquent we sometimes got, when we thought and said we believed that God, in his All-wise and grand scheme of creation of worlds, &c., when he came to make this world, made America for the grand theatre of human action, judging from the magnitude of the mountains, rivers, variety of soil, climate, &c., her immense water power, mineral deposits, and the like. Now I ask, if this be true, ought not we to elect men to office who would try to carry out the project of

Omnious.—The Presidential election comes on the 7th of November. 'Tis an unlucky day for Locofocoism. The battle of Tippecanoe was fought on this day.

Gen. Clay sixth seven

"For Governor Shank, we have never entertained any but the kindest feelings. Whether at home or abroad, he has done his duty to the State as we have never doubted, and in his private relations, he was upright, affable and worthy esteem. It was his misfortune to be associated with reckless partisans, whom no scruples of conscience ever restrain from accomplishing their purposes; and, during his public life, they urged him into some acts which his own unbiased judgment would have not tempted him to try. His enemies have not hesitated to darken and overcloud his dying moments by the gloomy intrusion of political speculations, and to add to the painful dissolution the mournful conviction that power he wielded, and not his personal merit had claimed the restriction and regard

At the Prov. Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. M. SPRAGUE, of New York, was transferred on a charge of being a *missionary*. The charge was sustained, and he was expelled the ministry.

of the country and her institutions. "The Union! There was a time when it would have been considered little less than Treason to talk of the ruin of the Union. Those, however, were the purer days of the Republic, when men of enlarged views and enlightened patriotism were men who were for the country, and the whole

10. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2686-2692.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Trustees of the Gettysburg Female Seminary, incorporated by the Legislature, have reopened the Institution, under the care of Miss M. CAMPBELL, as instructed. A few pupils will be received, in addition to those now in the Seminary.

Reference may be had to either of the Trustees, who are Rev. S. S. Schumaker, D. D., Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., Professor Baugher, J. P. M'Pherson, Esq., J. A. Thompson, Esq., Dr. D. H. Horner, J. B. Danner, Esq., Hon. M. M. Clean, and R. G. Harper.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7.

Not dead yet!—But at it again!

PAINTING.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he is now located in the Alley between North Washington and Carlisle street, immediately in the rear of D. Muller's store, where he will be prepared, as heretofore, to do all kinds of

Coach, Cloth, & Sign-Painting.

CARRIAGE REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms, for which Country Produce will be taken.

The subscriber hopes, by attention to business, and a desire to please, he will continue to receive a liberal share of patronage.

J. G. FREY.

Gettysburg, May 8.

TAILORING.

J. H. SKELLY

STILL continues to carry on the Tailoring Business at the Old Stand, nearly opposite the Post Office, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with promptness and dispatch. He returns his thanks to the public for the generous support he has hitherto received, and hopes, by attention to business, to merit a continuance of the public patronage.

All work done at his shop will be warranted to fit.

Gettysburg, May 8.

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. KENDLEHART

WOULD most respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Boot & Shoe Establishment to the house for many years occupied by D. Little as a Saddler's Shop, (opposite the Post Office, in the immediate vicinity of Fausstrock's Store), in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to attend to those who may patronize him as heretofore.

Thankful for past favors, the subscriber solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to him.

D. KENDLEHART.

April 10.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH

ESTABLISHMENT.

ABER. FRAZIER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by Joseph MATHIAS, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c. will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

COACH MAKING.

HENRY GARLACH, DANIEL TRIMMER

Gettysburg, Jan. 24.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

ATLRY from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, John Reed, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.

April 10.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned having formed a Partnership for the practice of the Law, will attend the Courts of York and Adams, and will visit the neighboring Counties, if desired.

Office in Gettysburg, between the Bank and Public Offices, where one of the firm may be found at all times, and where communications will receive prompt attention.

JAMES COOPER, R. G. MCCREARY.

June 21.

D. MC CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased.

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SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

George Arnold

HAS just received, and is now opening, at his Old Stand on the Corner, a LARGE and HANDSOME STOCK OF GOODS as he has ever offered to the public, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

China, Glass and Queensware,

HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE,

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, &c.

The above goods have been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, with care and upon the best terms, and will be sold CHEAP; and, as usual, the LADIES' attention is invited to a great variety of

Fancy Goods.

among which are very superior SILKS, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, &c. &c. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

Persons going to house-keeping can be furnished with almost any article they may want.

April 2.

Shepherd's Sarsaparilla

IS a compound preparation, for the cure of Diseases of the Blood, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Scrofula, White Swelling, &c. &c. There being 32 doses in a bottle, which costs only 75 cents, it is the cheapest and best medicine now in use. Most of the Cough preparations cost from fifty cents to one dollar per bottle, and contain only from 10 to 15 doses. This Sarsaparilla is effective in its operation, and does not vomit or purge. Shepherd's Cough Candy, for Coughs, Colds, &c. Price 12 1/2 cents per package. For sale by the Proprietor's Agent,

KELLER KURTZ.

May 1.

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS

IS

CABINET FURNITURE!

AND. H. SWOPE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep on hand, at his Cabinet-making Establishment, in East York street, Gettysburg, Pa. a large assortment of all kinds of CABINET

FURNITURE,

SUCH AS

Mathagon, Cherry and Maple BUREAUS, Plain and Fancy French

& half-French BEDSTEDS,

Centre, Dining & Breakfast

TABLES, Cupboards,

Workstands, Cante-

stands, &c. &c.

As my Furniture is manufactured by myself or regular customers, and not for auction purposes, the public may rely upon its being, what it purports to be, of fashionable style, and best material and workmanship.

Housekeepers and others, desiring new and GOOD Furniture, will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Collins made to order, at all times.

GEORGE H. SWOPE.

Gettysburg, March 6.

NEWS! NEWS! NEWS!

Co-Partnership in the Cab-

inet Making Business.

THE subscribers have entered into Partner-

ship in the Cabinet making business, at the old stand of Henry Garlach, in South Baltimore street, opposite Winebrenner's Tannery—where they will always have on hand, and be prepared to make to order,

Sideboards, Secretaries, Dressing Bu-

reaux, Tables, Bedsteads, Wash-

Work, and Cante-stands,

and in short, every article belonging to the above business. They will also have on hand CHAIRS of all varieties.

All orders for COFFINS attended to with the utmost promptness.

The subscribers assure the public, that all work purchased of them will be of the nearest and most durable character. They superintend themselves the construction of every article, thus being assured that both material and workmanship "can't be beat." Their terms are exceedingly reasonable, as may be learnt by giving them a call.

Country produce taken in exchange for work.

HENRY GARLACH, DANIEL TRIMMER

Gettysburg, Jan. 24.

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Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of

Burthen Cars between PHILADEL-

PHIA and YORK, for the Transportation of

all kinds of Freight to or from York and the

adjacent Counties.

Pieces of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30

cents per hundred.

Groceries on Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more,

25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia so-

licited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 565 Mar-

ket street—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, ad-

joining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KACFFELT.

York, April 20.

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Ridge Road, above Spring Garden St.,

PHILADELPHIA

THIS extensive establishment is erected on

an improved plan, and by the aid of

Steam Power manufactures all kinds of plain

and Ornamental MARBLE WORK, in a supe-

rior style, at the lowest prices.

The largest and best assortment of MAR-

BLE MANTLES, Imported Parlor and Garden

STATUARY, VASES and FOUNTAINS,

Tables for floors, &c., may be seen at the Ware

Rooms, to which the attention of the public is

respectfully invited.

Marble Cutters supplied at all times with

any number of finished Mantles and Table Tops

Italian Tombs and Monuments cut to sizes or

finished—also constantly on hand a large as-

sortment of American Grave-Stones in the rough

or finished, Marble in the block, &c.

JOHN BAIRD,

Ridge Road, above Spring Garden St.

March 27.

OLIVER EVANS

Salamander, Fire and Thief proof

IRON CHESTS,

WARRANTED equal to any other make,

and have never been injured by Fire

or BURGLARS, in a single instance. He also

keeps on hand a full supply of Common Chests,

made of lighter iron, at lower prices.

LETTER COPYING PRESSES & BOOKS

TRUCKS FOR STORES, FACTORIES, &c.

DRUGGISTS PRESSES,

EAGLE GLASS PAPER,

PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS, &c.

PACKING LEVERS,

HOISTING MACHINES,

REFRIGERATORS & WATER FILTERS.



WELSH'S NATIONAL CIRCUS!

CONSISTING OF A SPLENDIDLY
TALENTED TROOP OF
EQUESTRIANS.

FROM THE CHESTNUT STREET AMPHITHEATRE,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILL exhibit at GETTYSBURG, on
THURSDAY, JULY 27th, 1848.—

The high estimation which this Celebrated Establishment has acquired and holds, must prove sufficiently the truth of the description of talent attributed to each artist, and of every effort in the bills and pamphlets. One of the most extraordinary and wonderful improvements in travelling exhibitions, is the introduction of the SYLVIC GAS, for lighting this immense Establishment, which is introduced into the centre of the beautiful Pavilion, in a large Conical of Silver brilliancy.

THE ORCHESTRA, the finest in the United States, will be under the direction of the celebrated Mr. Richard Willis, surnamed the King Bugle Player.

THE PERFORMERS are of the most superior class in talent. The position of the Proprietor enables him to secure all the great talent of America, and of the European Continent.

The Noble Stud, consists of Horses and Ponies of the most beautiful shape, full blood, and fanciful marks, of any equine selection in the known world. Journeys the most expensive have been undertaken to cull the pride of Arabia, the choice of England and France and the selections of Scotland.

Various Pictorial Illustrations, are given in the bills and pamphlets, of some of the most striking feats of the Artists, in order to bring more forcibly to the mind of the general readers, the Wonderful Effects about to be witnessed.

77-HOURS OF EXHIBITION. In the afternoon, Doors open at 2 and performances commence at 3 o'clock. In the Evening the Doors open at 7 1/2. Performances commence at 8 o'clock.

77-ADMITTANCE 25 cents.
For particulars see large bills and pamphlets.
July 17.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, at the late residence of James Bell, Jr., deceased, in Menallen township.

On Friday the 25th of July, inst., at 10 o'clock, A.M.,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, TO WIT:

HORSES, COWS,

Sleep and Hogs, Young Cattle, one broad-wheel Road Wagon, one light two-horse Wagon, Ploughs, Harrows, and Farming Utensils, a two-horse sleigh, 800 Chestnut Rails, a lot of Sawed Posts, a lot of Bacon, Beds and Bedding, with a great variety of

Household & Kitchen Furniture.

Attendance given, and terms made known by

ROBERT BELL, Esq.,

July 19.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his Property, situate on Conowago Creek, in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. This property lies about two miles East of the turnpike leading from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, adjoining lands of George and John Cole, Andrew McKenrick, Samuel Brady, Henry Cluck, and others, containing

400 ACRES,

more or less, of Patented Land, about 80 Acres of which is cleared, with a sufficiency of Meadow, in a good state of cultivation, and under good fences, and the remainder well covered with timber. There is a good orchard of all kinds of Fruit Trees on the premises. The improvements consist of a

TWO STORY WEATHER-BOARDED HOUSE,

with a KITCHEN attached; a Double LOG BARN, with suitable Sheds around it, and an excellent spring of water near the door, with a Spring-house over it, and a very good Smoke House. Also a

TENANT HOUSE,

one and a half story high, nearly New, with a Spring and Spring-house near the door.— There is also a

GRIST MILL

on the premises, with a good pair of Burrs and Chopping Stones, two Bolts, and all other necessary appurtenances, all in good order, and in addition, a first rate SAW MILL.

Persons wishing to see the property, will call on the subscriber, residing on the premises.
JACOB MYERS.

June 12.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his FARM, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, about a mile and three fourths from Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Hugh Black, James Ewing and others, containing about

110 ACRES.

The improvements are a two-story weather-boarded House, new Barn, Sheds, Granary, &c., an excellent well, and a variety of Fruit Trees. There is running water through the farm.

The terms will be made known by the subscriber, residing in Gettysburg.

JAMES BOYD

April 2.

NOTICE.

Estate of James Bell, Jr., deceased.
LETTERS Testamentary upon the Estate of JAMES BELL, Jr., deceased, late of Menallen township, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Straban township, Adams county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to call and make payment without delay; and any persons having claims against the same to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ROBERT ELLIOTT, Esq.

July 19.

The Pamphlet Laws.

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this office, and are ready for distribution to those authorized to receive them.

A. R. KURTZ, Printer.
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg,
Aug. 17, 1848.

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams Co.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—At the urgent solicitations of numerous friends, I am induced to offer myself to your consideration as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for the office of

PROTHONOTARY,

at the ensuing October Election. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, and be elected, I pledge my strongest endeavors to discharge the duties of the office in a manner entirely satisfactory to all.

WILLIAM HARLAN.

Menallen township, July 17.

From the Baltimore Sun of July 8.

A CARD.—Various reports have been put in circulation by Mary Elizabeth Robinson Sheffield, and to meet all such foul and malicious slanders, I make the following statement.—At the December session of the Legislature of Maryland, in 1837, I was divorced from Mary Elizabeth Robinson Sheffield, a divorce *à vinculo*. In the summer of 1837, I and Mary E. R. Sheffield referred our difference to the following gentlemen, viz: Rev. Mr. Elder, James Blair, and Rev. B. Simpson. These gentlemen were to settle all difficulties between us. They awarded her fifteen hundred dollars, which was paid her immediately, with a full, fair and amicable understanding between us that we were to be separated finally and forever.

WM. ROBINSON SHEFFIELD.

To all Whom it May Concern.—This is to certify that on the 27th day of May, 1840, William Robinson Sheffield and Mary E. Lewis, both of the city of Baltimore, were, by the undersigned, united in the marriage relation.

G. W. MUSGRAVE, D. D.

July 17.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 21st day of August next, viz:

The first and final account of Jacob Cover, Executor of the last will and testament of Nancy Rhen, deceased.

The first and final account of Robert Garbreith and Walter Garbreith, Executors of the last will and testament of Mary Garbreith, deceased.

The account of John Elder and John Felty, Administrators of the estate of Frederick W. Koehler, deceased.

The first account of John Boyer, Executor of the last will and testament of Martin Boyer, deceased.

The first and final account of Adam J. Walter, Administrator, with the will annexed, of Catherine Walter, deceased.

The first and final account of George Minnich, Executor of the last will and testament of Michael Minnich, deceased.

The first account of Jacob G. Walter, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Henry Walter, deceased.

The first and final account of Frederick G. Hoffman, Administrator of the Estate of George Shultz, deceased.

The first account of Hugh F. McGaughey, Administrator of the estate of James McGaughey, deceased.

The second and final account of Alexander Cuban, acting Executor of the last will and testament of William Cuban, son, deceased.

ROBERT COBAN, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg.

July 17, 1848.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Wm. N. Justice, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district; and Charles Swartz and James M. Dwyer, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams, have issued their precept, bearing date the 19th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 21st day of August next—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg.

July 17, 1848.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Assignee of PETER SHAEFFELTER and WIFE, of Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Shaeffelter and wife, to call with him and settle the same; and all persons who may have claims, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, residing in Mount Pleasant township.

PETER SMITH, Assignee.

June 19.

REMOVAL.

J. LAWRENCE HILL, M. D.,

DENTIST.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecott's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.
Dr. C. N. Berchely, Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" D. Horner, " C. P. Krauth, D. D.,
" C. A. Cowgill, " Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert, " H. L. Baugher,
" W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg July 8.

July 17.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, to distribute the assets in the hands of Thomas Brocken, Trustee under a voluntary assignment of GEORGE W. RICE, will attend for that purpose at the Public House of Charles Myers, in Bendersville, on Saturday the 5th of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A.M. and 4 o'clock, P.M.—when and where all creditors will present their claims, properly authenticated, if they see proper.

WM. H. WILSON, Auditor.

July 17.

July 17.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

EXCITING NEWS.

Terrible Disturbances in Paris.—Four days and nights Fighting.—Ten thousand killed, among whom are fourteen General Officers, and six Members of the National Assembly.—The Archbishop of Paris murdered.—The Prisons filled with the Insurgents.

The steamship Niagara, Capt. Shannon, arrived at Boston on Wednesday, having made the run from Liverpool in ten days and sixteen hours, including a detention of six hours at Halifax. The famous passage of the America was ten days and eight hours.

The Niagara encountered some rough weather on her passage, but had favorable winds.

She sailed from Liverpool on the 1st of July, and brings seven days later intelligence from England, and all parts of the continent.

The news is of more importance than any that has been received from Europe for weeks, if not months.

The news from France is of the most intensely exciting character.

One of the bloodiest fights ever known has just terminated in Paris. The Government was triumphant.

The loss of life was immense—estimated at from eight to ten thousand.

Fourteen Generals were among the slain. The Archbishop of Paris was also killed.

It appears, from our despatch, that the difficulty commenced through some misunderstanding of the Mayor, (Armand Marrast) in an interview with a deputation of the people. On Thursday night barricades were erected through the city. The rappel was instantly beaten, and the National Guard called out. The insurgents seized that portion of the city about the Faubourg St. Antoine, and threatened the Hotel de Ville.

On Friday the fighting began. The insurgents were at first successful. M. Lamartine rode out with Gen. Cavaignac and staff, and was conspicuous in his endeavors to restore order. It was at length found necessary to use the artillery, but at night the *ennemi* had gained ground and strength.

On Saturday the Assembly declared itself *en permanence*; the Government resigned; and the Supreme Executive authority was given to Gen. Cavaignac, who declared Paris in a state of siege. The whole day, with the exception of a lull during a thunder storm, was spent in fighting, which was attended with great bloodshed. Towards night the scene became awful; troops were pouring in from the departments, and the contest was desperate.

After a frightful sacrifice of life, the President of the National Assembly announced that the Government had completely suppressed the revolt on the left bank of the Seine, and that Gen. Cavaignac had given to those on the right side until ten o'clock to surrender. The fighting, however, continued all day.

On Monday Gen. Lamoriciere arrived with reinforcements, and, after ten hours more of terrific slaughter, the Government troops were entirely victorious, the insurgents being either slain, scattered or captured.

On Tuesday all signs of resistance had disappeared, together with all other evidences of disorder. Over five thousand prisoners were taken, and a commissioner was appointed to try those who were arrested in arms. Nearly all the prisoners had gold in their possession.

The insurgents, and especially the women, treated those who fell into their hands with the most cruel barbarity.—The hands and feet of some were cut off, and others tortured in every conceivable manner. [Our despatch at this point is somewhat obscure.]

The loss of life in this affair has been tremendous, and is estimated at between eight and ten thousand. Six Deputies and fourteen general officers lost their lives in the struggle. The Archbishop of Paris was ruthlessly shot down while approaching the insurgents, in an endeavor to restore peace. Some accounts state that the killed and wounded will probably run as high as 15,000, including the sufferers on both sides. About 40,000 insurgents were engaged.

On one of the insurgents was found the draught of a decree, written in pencil, which provided—

1st. That all citizens who pay more than two hundred francs taxes, shall be deprived of their civil and political rights.
2d. All property, real and personal, belonging to persons who have exercised public functions since 1815, is confiscated.
3d. The Constitution of France is that of 1793.

It is universally conceded that Lamartine's bravery saved the republic. The troops all embraced him, with cries of "Vive Republique!"

Several changes have taken place in the Ministry. Admiral Le Blanc refused the Ministry of Marine, and Basture was appointed; Gen. Bineau was appointed for Foreign Affairs; Marie is President of the Assembly; Cavaignac is strongly recommended for President of the Republic.

The insurrectionary movement was confined to Paris. The departments are tranquil.

Assassinations frequently take place in discontented quarters by poison and secret murder.

On Monday evening 500 insurgents, who were captured at the Clos St. Lazare, were shot on the spot, and 400 next morning. The struggle had been incredible, and the military executions almost unparalleled.

Our latest advices from Paris state that

Fire at Bedford.

On Wednesday last, five stables belonging to the stage company and others, were burnt at Bedford. Col. Oringer lost 12 horses, 7 carriages, &c. and the stage company 1 team, 4 coaches, &c.

All offices held during the pleasure of the Governor are vacated by Mr. Shunk's resignation—including the offices of Secretary of State, Attorney General and Adjutant General.

The late rains have raised the Susquehanna higher than it has been known to be for many years—if ever before, in July; and great damage has been done to the canals on the West and North branches, also to the crops in that vicinity about one-half or two-thirds of the wheat was housed before the rains, the remainder has been destroyed, or rendered useless for bread purposes.

At a meeting of Democrats opposed to Mr. Cass, held at Chicago, Ill. on the 17th inst., Dr. Brainerd, a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention, made a speech, showing why they were not bound by its action; and Mr. David Kensington, survivor of the Boston Tea Party, of 1776, who is now 111 years of age, spoke some 15 minutes or more!

It is said that the Potato rot has made its appearance in some parts of Montgomery and Bucks counties, and threatens to do great damage to the crops now in the ground. It was not discovered previous to the late rains.

It is a singular fact that in the great city of New York, there is only one paper, the "True Sun," which advocates the election of Cass and Butler.

A Significant Sign.—It is said that the gunsmiths of Europe have more work offered to them than they can perform in ten years, and that muskets have increased in price from five to eight pounds.

Hurricane.—A most destructive hurricane passed over Orange county, Ind., a few days since, which swept almost every thing before it. The current was from one to two miles wide. A number of houses were blown down. A great deal of stock was destroyed, orchards uprooted, forests leveled, and the injury to the growing crops was immense.—The tornado piled ruins upon ruins across the country, involving almost every thing in destruction. Fortunately no lives were lost, and but one man seriously injured.

More Immigrants.—Since Saturday 760 steerage passengers have arrived at New York from Europe. The ship American Eagle brings 50 passengers from London, including Rev. J. C. Rankin and family, missionaries from North India; and a male dwarf more remarkable than Tom Thumb.

A Long Partnership.—Messrs. Trott & Bumstead, of Boston, have recently dissolved a mercantile partnership of 50 years duration and steady success in business. Previous to their partnership they were fellow apprentices in the same store for a period of seven years.

A Mr. Wilkinson has written to a Western paper, informing the public that he thinks the newspaper record of his death is incorrect. He says to the best of his knowledge, he is alive, and would be kicking, if he could find the author of the report.

FROM MEXICO.

The latest arrival at New Orleans brings dates from Vera Cruz to the 26th ultimo, and from the city of Mexico to the 22d.

The most important information relates to the insurrectionary movement of Gen. Paredes and his partisans, who, on the 15th June, took possession of the city of Guanajuato, with some 400 men. The garrison went over to Paredes, after a show of resistance. The State Congress of Guanajuato was immediately dissolved, and the lawful Governor displaced.

The motives of Paredes are explained in a plan promulgated by Jarauta, his principal accomplice. In this manifesto the present Government of Mexico is denounced for selling more than half the territory of the Government to the United States, and is accused of the vilest treachery and baseness. The people are invited to take up arms against the Government.

As soon as intelligence was received of the capture of Guanajuato, the Government took prompt measures to quell the insurgent troops. Generals Minon, Bustamante, Yanez, and the Legion of St. Patrick were despatched against the rebels. The number of Government troops in the field amounted to about 2,600, and there is every reason to believe that ere this the revolt has been suppressed.

A band of American robbers who had infested the road between Mexico and Jalapa, were attacked some days ago by a large party of Mexican soldiers.—Eleven were killed and sixteen taken and immediately shot. Of those who escaped, ten were captured by our troops at Petate, and sentenced to be flogged, branded, and taken out of the country in irons.

Tampico was evacuated on the 27th ult. by the American troops, and most of the men left previous to that date.

From the Rio Grande.—In obedience to general orders, already published, our army is rapidly evacuating the Mexican territory on this line. On the 14th ult. the depot and encampment at Saltillo were finally broken up. Monterey will have been evacuated before this time.—Large sales of government stores, wagons, &c. &c. were made at Saltillo and Monterey. A large sale will commence at Camargo on the 26th—terms cash.

The American flag which floated over the Capitol of Mexico, has been brought home by Captain Naylor, who was superintendent of the Palace, and will be delivered, by order of Gen. Butler, to the War Department for preservation.

Suicide.—Miss Jeffries, a teacher in the Rev. Mr. Wallace's female seminary, at Wheeling, sprang overboard from the steamer Lewis Weizel, on Wednesday of last week, and was drowned. She had shown symptoms of mania for several weeks.

the Union. They felt its benefits; they saw how, under its magic influence, all the interests of the country sprung into existence, how confidence was revived, how trade was revived, how happiness was to be theirs. But now how changed! Not only has its value been calculated, but its destruction is spoken of as a light thing, and is even threatened. We cannot bring ourselves to think that such conduct and such language will receive the approbation of the American People. Upon the value of the Union, let us hear the opinion of our Washington, the purity of whose motives will not be questioned. And in reading it, remember that the language used is not from the pen of some youthful orator who delights in extravagance, but the ripened wisdom of one who we proudly say was once one of us. In his Farewell Address, which should be in the hands of every citizen, he says, that "It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suppose even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to entice the sacred ties which now link together its various parts."

"The Union," in the language of a gifted orator, "the Union, in any event, was thus the sentiment of Washington. The Union, the Union in any event, let it be our sentiment this day and forever!"

Suspension of Business.

We regret to learn that the depression of business in Phenixville, is very great. The large cotton factory of George W. Richards, employing about fifty hands, has suspended business for the present. The competition of the foreign article is so great that the domestic manufacturer is unable to stand it. We also learn that the nail factory of Reeves, Buck & Co., at the same place, and recently burnt down, will not be rebuilt. Many of the workmen are seeking employment elsewhere.

The manufacturers and laborers are beginning to experience the evils of the Tariff of 1816. The farmers also, will find, after a while, when the domestic market created by the manufacturing establishments is broken up, what the real value of the foreign market is! We judge it will be hard to persuade the farmers who have been selling their grain, beef, butter, eggs, &c. at Phenixville, that England will afford them a better market or even as good.—Village Record.

President Making in Congress.

Both Houses of Congress are engaged day after day in idling away their time in making bunkum speeches on the merits and demerits of the several candidates for the Presidency, at the rate of eight dollars a day for each member, while the tables of both houses are loaded with bills and reports on the affairs of the nation, some of great importance. Such proceedings are disgraceful to all concerned.

Military.—Gen. Cushing's commission expires by the law on the 20th, and therefore he has not resigned as stated. As he is no longer to be a military officer, he cannot be on the Court to try Gen. Scott under Gen. Pillow's charges. Where this Court is to meet, nobody knows as yet, but probably in Washington, or, if not there, in New York city. Gen. Scott leaves his home again to day for Washington, to be tried! He is not permitted to stay even a few days in the quiet of his home, before he is called out again and again, not to meet the enemies of his country,—but to meet the envy, and animosity that his victories have inspired.

The commissions of Generals Quitman, Price and Pillow, also terminate on the 20th. Generals Cushing, Quitman, Price and Pillow were nominated to the Senate, on the 6th, to be confirmed after the war is over! General Pillow has not been actually acquitted, as is given out in Washington,—but it is recommended, we suspect it will turn out, that as he is about to leave the army, the charges be no further investigated.

Brig. Gen. Kearney's nomination as Major General by brevet, is said to have been rejected by the Senate on Saturday,—chiefly it is intimated through the opposition of Col. Benton.—New York Express.

Amazonia.—We learn from the Matamoros Flag, of the 24th ult., that the "whole face of creation," about and above Camargo, is covered with those Amazons who followed the fortunes of our army into Mexico. Now that the last shrill blast from the war-horn has been sounded, they spurn the idea of amalgamation with the enemy, and return with their Anglo-Saxon opposites. Upwards of 100 are slowly wending their way to the point of embarkation below—every train from Saltillo to Monterey being escorted by troops of them.

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not, and to act independently, and think, and speak, and vote, as your conscience and judgment dictate, will not do if you wish political preferment and favor. But as I want neither, I will exercise that glorious old Democratic privilege, to think, speak, and act for myself, and this is what I admire in Gen. Taylor.

As the Tariff seems to be the principal question, I cannot dismiss the subject without recalling to your recollection what you will know and must remember to be the fact: you lived with me, and know all about it. Did not, during the pending of the Tariff bill of '42 in Congress, and Tyler's veto of the provisional tariff, all the Iron Works languish, and the Iron masters almost without exception break up. Did I not stop, and don't you know it was the only thing that saved me; did not the excess in importation of Iron and other goods drain the country of specie, and is it not going so now again. I ask you in candor are we not shipping large amounts of specie now to Europe, to pay the excessive amount of imports under the Tariff of '46; the same thing is coming round, we see and feel it now. As I have said, I will stop again, others may do as they please, we cannot make Iron for the price it is in the cities now, \$25. pay freight, commissions, &c., and send it there—you well know it.

To trade with Europe, to keep our work shops there, or to lower the wages of labor to the European standard, is the object of the present party in power, and to go for old Rough and Ready, who will not veto the bill, with Fillmore to give the casting vote, is the only remedy. On the subject of the war with Mexico, suffice it to say that I agree with the sentiments of Gen. Taylor in his letter, and will refer you to it without further comment.

Truly yours,

T. C. MILLER.

OUR CANDIDATE.

The more we hear of Gen. Taylor, by private sources, the more we are assured that he is a man of rare virtues, and intelligence, and of extraordinary qualifications to make a President after the model of Washington. If elected he will take a high and lofty course—pursuing no personal objects—mousing over no party schemes—working out no intrigues—but boldly administering the government in a manner above all these—in accordance with the loftiest patriotism, the highest purity, and the most zealous fidelity to the constitution, the laws, and the welfare of the country.

An intelligent friend, lately from Baton Rouge, La., called at our office the other day, and gave us a general outline of the appearance and character of Gen. Taylor. He said that the General in person bears a near resemblance to Gen. Markle, of Westmoreland county, being a strongly built, well-proportioned man, of medium height, and without any tendency to corpulency; that he is plain in his apparel, and exceedingly bland and prepossessing in his manners; that he is a man of sound common sense, and possesses a most discriminating and correct judgment, and evinces deep reflection and much research in regard to all general subjects, especially those of a practical character. He had frequent conversations with him on the subject of slavery, and was pleased to find that he was opposed to its extension, and that he had always been opposed to the acquisition or conquest of any part of Mexico. He spoke of Gen. Taylor's friends in Mississippi and Louisiana, as being for the greater part confined to the sugar planters, who are whigs and sound Tariff men, while the only opposition he will meet with in these States will be from the cotton-planters, who are Locofocos and Free Traders. What makes this information the more reliable, are the circumstances that it comes from a gentleman of acute observation, high sense of honor, inflexible integrity, and one of the most indomitable Whigs in the country.—*Daily News.*

PRINCIPLES OF CANDIDATE CASS—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Q. Are you in favor of Protection?
A. That depends upon "circumstances."

Q. What is your opinion concerning the public lands?
A. I shall write no more political letters!

Q. Are you for or against the Wilmot Proviso?
A. See my letters on both sides!

Q. Are harbor and river improvements constitutional?
A. The "noise and confusion" prevent my answer from being heard!

The Rancheros to be Controlled.—Gen. Taylor told Gen. Ricardo that Gen. Ampudia had written to him, stating that the war should be conducted in accordance with the usages of civilized nations, but that after the last battle, they had barbarously stripped and mutilated our dead. To this charge Gen. Ricardo replied, that "this was done by the Rancheros, who could not be controlled."—Said Gen. Taylor, "I am coming over, and will control them for you."

A National Debt of over seventy-five millions is shown by the official report in the Washington Union, to have been already incurred by Mr. Polk's war of invasion. The precise amount now given, as existing on the 20th of June, is \$75,778,450. It will be greatly augmented when all arrearages are paid up.

Political Dialogue.—"Do you go for principles, not men?" "Yes, I do."—"Well, what are your principles?"—"Always to vote for our candidate."

Constitutionality of the Pennsylvania Sabbath Law.—Decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Spricht, a farmer, and a Seventh Day Baptist, residing in Franklin county, was indicted for pursuing his ordinary avocations on Sunday—such as hauling out manure, &c.,—and fined by the court. He appealed to the Supreme Court, mainly, it would seem, to test for his sect, the constitutionality of the law under which he was fined, which prohibits, *inter alia*, any person to "do or perform any worldly employment or business whatever on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, works of necessity or charity only excepted."

The opinion of the Court is, that the law is constitutional, being a social and political regulation giving a preference to no religious establishment or mode of worship.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Gen. Taylor Ordered to the Command of the Western Division U. S. Army.—Orders have been received at New Orleans, says the Picayune of the 28th ult., by which the command of the Western Division of the Army is assigned to Major General Taylor, and that of the First Department of the Division to Br'g. Gen. Brooke. Gen. Taylor will make his headquarters at Baton Rouge, or such other point as he may select, while Gen. Brooke's headquarters will continue, as at present, in New Orleans.

Affection of the Mexican Indians for the Americans.—On the departure of our army from Mexico, the Indians—who constitute nearly the whole laboring population—exhibited their sorrow and regret in the most striking and alluring manner. The sojourn of our army in Mexico has relieved these poor and interesting people of many oppressions and taxes to which they have long been subjected. They are the producers and industrials of the country, and hitherto have contributed, through the Alcabala, and other taxes, to support the extravagant government of Mexico. As our army passed out of their towns, crowds of these poor people surrounded our troops, and threw bouquets and fruit to the soldiers, and many of them wept most piteously, crying out that they had lost their only friends.

This feeling will inevitably arouse the Indians, who compose six-eighths of the population of Mexico, to resistance and rebellion against the authorities of that country.—*N. O. Delta, June 27.*

Frightful Occurrence at the Zoological Gardens.—A Liverpool correspondent of the New York Herald writes as follows: "About the moment of the Cambria's departure last Saturday, a dreadful occurrence was taking place at the Zoological Gardens, near this town. As one of the keepers was engaged in his usual office of cleaning out the den of the elephant 'Rajah,' he struck the animal a blow with the broom to make him move. The animal took no notice, and the blow was repeated with severity, which so infuriated Rajah, that he forced the keeper with his tusks against the timbers which form the den, hurting him so severely, that as the elephant retired, he fell back on the ground. The elephant had not done with him yet, but again approached, and placing his great foot, which measures four feet around it, upon him, crushed him to death. The proprietor, who was in the gardens at the time, determined upon having the animal destroyed, and upon representing the case at the barracks, obtained the services of thirty-six riflemen, and to prepare for the worst, for it was alleged that the elephant was mad, two field pieces, also two captains accompanying the men. A dose of two ounces of prussic acid was administered to the animal, which scarcely produced any effect—at least he soon overcame it. Twelve of the soldiers then fired, but without effect; and upon twelve additional shots being discharged, one only took effect. It entered under the fore shoulder—the animal reeled and fell dead. Van Amburg, who was present at the execution, said that only that one ball took effect. Rajah was a noble animal—the largest elephant in the kingdom, and cost the proprietor of the garden £600, eleven years ago. He was thirty-five years old, was ten feet high, and weighed nearly four tons! This was the second keeper he killed; it was, nevertheless, a pity to destroy so rare an animal.

The Cholera in Russia.—According to accounts received from Moscow, the cholera is making dreadful progress. The number of cases on the 29th of May alone, were 89; the number of deaths being 42. During the six previous days, 461 persons were attacked, of whom 205 died! This dreadful visitation is likewise very prevalent at Rbinski, Kalouza, and Jaroslau. It is, therefore, evidently travelling westward.

The New York Sun states that the Crescent City, on her last trip from New Orleans to that city, cleared twenty-five thousand dollars on her freight and passengers. The two Charleston steamers, the Northerner and Southerner, are clearing, on an average, from two to three thousand dollars each way, every trip.

Hon. Wm. R. King has been appointed by the Governor of Alabama to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Bagby's resignation of his seat in the Senate of the United States.

Ominous.—The Presidential election comes on the 7th of November. 'Tis an unlucky day for Locofocism. The battle of Tippecanoe was fought on that day!



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, July 17, 1848.

An interesting letter from our old townsman, Gen. MILLER, will be found on the first page. It will be seen that he goes heartily into the support of Gen. Taylor.

At the annual Commencement of Dickinson College last week, the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. HENRY L. BACON, Professor of Greek Literature and Belles Lettres, in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg.

Wm. F. Jones, of Armstrong county, Speaker of the Senate, is now the Constitutional Governor of Pennsylvania, by the resignation of Gov. Shank. Mr. Johnson is a sterling Whig, and a man of fine talents. He will hold the office until the middle of January next.

Election of a Governor.

There appears to be a conflict between the Constitution of this State and the law of 1839, as regards the contingency which has arisen from the resignation of Gov. Shank; the former declaring that if the resigner should take place three months before the October election, a Governor shall be chosen at that election; and the law of 1839 making the issue of the writ to be at least three months before the election. As Gov. Shank resigned but one day previous to the period necessary by the law to issue the writ; and the Speaker of the Senate living at a considerable distance from Harrisburg, it was impossible that the writ could issue in time agreeably to the law. But the Constitution of the State being a fundamental law, and of course paramount to any statute, there can be no doubt of the legality of the election, although the writ should not issue three months before the election. And besides, both parties, by their calls of Conventions, acquiescing in the matter, there will no difficulty arise, we apprehend—and the election of Governor will take place in October.

Mr. Cooper's Position.

The evident disposition generally manifested throughout the State to know the wishes of our townsman, Hon. JAMES COOPER, relative to the nomination of a candidate for Governor, induces us to make known his position. Mr. Cooper has no wishes on the subject. He is in the hands of his friends: in whatever way they dispose of him he will be satisfied. If they nominate him, he will not refuse to act as their standard-bearer, and will do his best to secure victory for the party. If they should nominate another, he will be equally well satisfied, and will labor as hard for him as he would have done for himself. The success of the Whig cause is always the first object with Mr. Cooper, and it rests entirely with his Whig friends to determine what disposition shall be made of his name and services in the present campaign.—*Star.*

Gov. Shank.

Our accounts from Harrisburg are up to Friday. Gov. Shank slept well on the previous night, and was very comfortable. His physicians pronounce him in a rapid decline, and say that he cannot last but a few days. Governor Johnston had not yet arrived, but was looked for hourly. A host of friends were waiting anxiously for him.

Injury from Lightning.

During the thunder-storm of Thursday last, which passed over our town between 3 and 4 o'clock, the house of Mr. ROBERT KING, residing about three miles from town, near the Harrisburg road, was struck by lightning. The electric fluid passed along the chimney, to one of the rooms on the lower floor, where were seated all the members of the family, five in number—Mr. King and two daughters, and Mrs. Violet King and son. We understand that they were all prostrated by the shock, one of the daughters being the first to recover her consciousness. Mrs. Violet King seems to have received the severest shock, the fluid striking her on the neck, and leaving traces of its progress down her body to the feet. Her recovery was for a while despaired of, but she revived at a late hour, and, we understand, is doing very well. The lightning also did some damage to the building, shattering the chimney, walls, &c.—*Star.*

A young man named JOSEPH LINCOLN, aged 20 years, an apprentice to Mr. Luther Wergel, of Hanover, was drowned in the Codrus, near the head of the Spring Forge dam, on Monday morning last. He, with his father and several other persons, was fishing with stirrings, and venturing beyond his depth, was drowned before assistance could reach him.

A child of Mr. Kieffer, late Editor of the Republican, in Lancaster, came to its death a few days ago under painful circumstances. Its mother had occasion to use laudanum for some medicinal purpose, when being called into an adjoining room to perform some domestic duty, she left the vial containing the laudanum on a chair. During her absence, the child got hold of the same and swallowed its contents. Death ensued in a few hours. Great care should be taken with this dangerous medicine.

Internal Improvements.

On Tuesday last, the House of Representatives of the U. States passed several resolutions, by a very decided majority, in regard to the power of the Government to execute works of internal improvement, and the propriety of its exercise, and by a vote of 91 to 71, declared President Polk's reasons for putting his veto to the River and Harbor Bill of last session "insufficient and unsatisfactory."

Gen. Taylor is sixty-two years old, and Gen. Cass sixty-seven.

Resignation of Gov. Shank.

On the evening of Sabbath week, July 9, Gov. SHANK resigned into the hands of the people of Pennsylvania the trust which had been conferred upon him. His reasons therefor are given in his resignation. Three days previously, both he and his intimate friends were of an entirely different opinion as regarded the propriety of the act; but it appears that later and more sinister influences have been brought to bear upon him in his extremity, leading him to do what his own better judgment before rejected. The act is done, and in a manner feeling and impressive; but the fact that it was done at the last moment when it could at all be effective to prevent, if possible, the contingency of a Whig Governor for a year longer, imports to it an interest and a character which cannot but wound the feelings of every one whose feelings are alive to the solemn scenes which present themselves around the dying couch.

The following is the Proclamation of the dying Governor:

To the People of Pennsylvania:

It having pleased Divine Providence to deprive me of the strength necessary to the further discharge of the duties of your Chief Magistrate, and to lay me on a bed of sickness, from which I am admonished by my physician, and my own increasing debility, I may, in all human probability, never rise, I have resolved, upon mature reflection, under a conviction of duty, on this day, to restore to you, the trust with which your suffrages have clothed me, in order that you may avail yourselves of the provision of the Constitution, to choose a successor at the next General Election. I therefore, hereby, resign the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and direct this, my resignation, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In taking leave of you, under circumstances so solemn, accept my gratitude for the confidence you have reposed in me. My prayer is, that peace, virtue, intelligence and religion, may pervade all our borders—that the free institutions you have inherited from your ancestors, may remain unimpaired till the latest posterity—that the same kind Providence, which has already, so signally, blessed you, may conduct you to a state of individual and social happiness—and when the world shall close upon you, as I feel it is soon about to close upon me, that you may enjoy the consolations of the Christian's faith, and be gathered, without a wanderer lost, into the fold of the Great Shepherd above.

FRS. R. SHANK.

HARRISBURG, 7

July 9, 1848.

The undersigned were present at the execution of the above instrument of writing.

H. BOEHLE.

W. R. DEWITT.

At the request of Gov. Shank I have this day handed this paper to the Hon. Jesse Miller Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JOHN K. FINDLAY.

Harrisburg, July 9, 1848.

I hereby direct Henry Petriken, Esq. Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, to file this paper in accordance with the direction contained in it, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JESSE MILLER, S. C.

Harrisburg, July 9, 1848.

JESSE MILLER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth:

In obedience to your direction, I have filed this instrument of writing, this 9th day of July, 1848, at 30 minutes before six, P. M.

H. PETRIKEN,

Dep. Sec. of the Commonwealth.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Editors of the North American remark: "There is something very touching in this farewell epistle of our late Governor. The approach of death under all circumstances is fraught with solemn and awful considerations; but when, as in this case, the dying man is required to make proclamation of his own expected decease, and to surrender, in favor of another, the symbols of authority, even before the grave has disqualified him to retain them, these considerations acquire tenfold force and influence."

"As to the policy of this act, in its party aspect, we have nothing now to say, but it does seem to us that the persons who were there, who could obtrude themselves into the dying man's chamber, and disturb the serenity of his thoughts, by the worldly motives which must have been urged upon him, manifested a want both of sensibility and delicacy. It is shocking, to reflect that when the mind should have been steadily bent on that great change, which in the opinion of the patient himself, was soon to take place—when the cares and the follies of earth ought alike to have been forgotten—the holy Sabbath itself was desecrated by rude appeals to partisan feelings, and the passage to the tomb made more bitter to the sufferer by the unrelenting selfishness of those who professed to be his friends."

"For Governor Shank we have never entertained any but the kindest feelings. Whatever may be our opinion of his course as the Executive of the State, we have never doubted that, in his private relations, he was upright, amiable, and worthy of esteem. It was his misfortune to be associated with reckless partisans, whom no scruples of conscience ever restrained from accomplishing their purposes; and, as during his public life they urged him into measures which his own unbiased judgment would have condemned, true to their instincts, they have not hesitated to darken and overcloud his dying moments by the gloomy intrusion of political speculations: and to add to the pangs of dissolution the mournful conviction that the power he wielded, and not his personal merits, had claimed their attention and regard."

Two men were killed on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on Thursday, one by the passenger train, and one by a burden train.

The Slavery Question in Congress.

The debate in the Senate, upon the bill to establish a Territorial Government in Oregon, has been a deeply interesting one—the prohibition of Slavery being urged by the North, and the South contending that the question should be left open for the action of the people themselves in the Territory. On Wednesday, after a warm and protracted debate, a resolution was offered by Mr. Clayton, of Del., and adopted, 31 to 11, that the bill should be referred to a select committee of eight, to be balloted for—four from the North and four from the South, and two from each party, to report a plan of compromise at an early day—by which the question of Slavery in the Territories might be put to rest.

On Thursday, the Senate proceeded to the election of the committee of eight, which resulted in the choice of the following Senators:

Clayton, of Del. Atchinson, of Missouri.
Bright, of Ind. Phelps, of Vt.
Cahoon, of S. C. Dickinson, of N. J.
Clarke, of R. I. Underwood, of Ky.

It is said that five of this committee are in favor of the adoption of the compromise line at 36° 30'—in other words, the Missouri compromise. Whether this will settle the difficulty, remains yet to be seen.

The "Sage-dall Haven Map" has hoisted the name of Mr. Cooper as the candidate for Governor, subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention. He says—"Mr. Cooper was a candidate for the nomination in 1844, and was lately beaten by Gen. Irvin. He will doubtless now receive the nomination, and probably without dissension. He is a staunch Whig, a ripe scholar, sound statesman, and is undoubtedly popular throughout the State."

Note of Preparation.

The Whig State Central Committee has been called, to meet at Harrisburg on Thursday next, to make arrangements for the nomination of a candidate for Governor.

The Locofoco State Committee met at Harrisburg on Thursday last, and fixed upon the 30th of August for their State Convention to meet to nominate a candidate for Governor.

The True Spirit.

The following is an extract from a letter of that splendid Orator and distinguished citizen, Hon. ROBERT C. WINSTON, of Massachusetts, Speaker of the House of Representatives, of the United States, to the Whig Ratification Meeting of New York City. It breathes the true spirit:

"The Whigs of the Union can elect Gen. Taylor President of the United States, if they will. They can elect nobody else. The only other result they can accomplish is the success of General Cass. If any of them think fit to adopt the latter of these two alternatives, they may denounce whom they please as being no true Whigs, they will convict nobody but themselves."

As the fairly selected nominee of the National Convention, in which the Whig party, the whole Whig party, and nothing but the Whig party, was represented, Gen. Taylor is, in my judgment, entitled to the support of all who recognize party organization.

As an avowed Whig—none the less likely to be a true Whig, a firm Whig, or a wise Whig, because he has confessed himself not to be an ultra Whig—he has a right, as I think, to the support of all who have voluntarily united in a Convention which has declared him its candidate.

But, as an honest man, of spotless character, sterling integrity, strong sense, indomitable courage, tried patriotism, and just principles, he has far higher and stronger claims upon us all.

I believe him to be all this, and more than all this. We have had some touches of his quality not to be mistaken. Under him I believe we shall have a peaceful, virtuous, patriotic, and constitutional Administration. And if any accident should befall him, (which Heaven avert!) your own Millard Fillmore will carry out such an administration to its legitimate completion.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the prospect before us. Nothing throws a cloud or a shadow over it but our own momentary dissensions, and these will rapidly vanish into thin air.

"The Battery."

This is the title of a Whig Campaign paper published at Washington city, by Geo. S. Gideon, and recommended by the Whig Executive Committee of Congress to the friends of Taylor and Fillmore for their support. Its price is 50 cents until the middle of November—twelve copies \$5—twenty-five copies \$10. It is likely to prove a valuable auxiliary to the cause.

Illustrated Monthly Courier.

McMakin and Hirst, of Philadelphia, have commenced the publication of a new and splendid Magazine Newspaper, entitled the "Illustrated Monthly Courier." Its form is a quarto, of 16 pages, all of which are to be illustrated. The price is \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or two copies for \$3.

GOVEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for August, is already on our table. It has four splendid engravings on steel, and numerous others on wood. It is quite an interesting number, and beautifully executed.

Holden's Dollar Magazine.

This periodical is published by Charles W. Holden, No. 109, Nassau street, New York, at \$1 a year. We have received the July number, and are pleased with it. Although not executed in the expensive style of the other monthlies, it is certainly a very cheap publication.

At the Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. SNAPE, of Amsterdam, N. Y., was tried on a charge of being a mesmerizer. The charge was sustained, and he was expelled the ministry.

The Columbia Spy says that the new contractors for the conveyance of passengers over the Philadelphia and Columbia rail road have reduced the fare to \$1.00 for the whole distance.

For the Adams Sentinel.

Sectional Parties.

The nomination of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, by the "Barnburners" of New York, places a new aspect upon political affairs. He has been presented as a candidate upon peculiar grounds; all who are opposed to the extension of Slavery over Territory now free, are called upon to support him. Slavery is the principal, if not the only, question which is to enter into this contest. The effort is made to make the issue, the Extension or Non-Extension of Slavery; or, in other words, this is an organized movement to cause the North and the South to unite as two great parties, and struggle for the mastery. These parties, if formed, would therefore be sectional. Now, is it wise to countenance the organization of such parties? If this question can be answered affirmatively, there will be some reason why those who feel a disposition to vote for Mr. Van Buren, should do so; if it must be answered negatively, it then becomes the duty of all good citizens and all patriots to discountenance it, by their influence and their votes. The organization of this party is either right or wrong, and there is no middle ground to be taken; if it be wise, then let it be encouraged; if unwise, let it be promptly discouraged. All men, it is presumed, have at heart the promotion of the true interests of their country; they should therefore not under all circumstances in such a manner as to promote these interests. To this test we can safely bring all questions relating to the State. Applying this test to the question before us, we ask, should this organization be supported or not? What is the necessary effect of the existence of parties built up to subvert Sectional interests? Evidently to array one section in decided hostility to the others. The larger the section is which embraces these interests, the larger will be the parties, and consequently the more dangerous. Slavery now extends over a considerable portion of our country, and we are free to say, over far too large a part; whilst over an equally large portion, it not only does not exist, but is almost abhorred. If then parties are formed—the one in favor of extending it, and the other of restricting it—they must extend over the whole country, and place one large part in direct hostility to another large part. The question which divides them is not a question such as are generally objects of legislation, which men of both the North and South can agree in approving or disapproving. No: in this case the North are united as one man, and the South are equally so. They are then placed in direct opposition. The feelings of both are aroused. Both are equally interested. The one is urged on by motives of humanity, whilst interest and a sense of supposed right are goading the other on almost to desperation. Neither will yield; and what is the effect? Not that friendliness of feeling which should exist between all portions of our common country, and which should bind us all by one common tie; so far from this, that, on the other hand, hatred will usurp the place which friendship should have occupied, the harsh notes of discord will be continually sounding upon the ear, and will continue to sound louder and louder until we are found disunited, each pursuing its own course and neither attaining the end, the desired end, of all government. This result is inevitable. If the state of things we have mentioned above should actually exist, (and it would be the certain effect of the existence of these parties as every one must see,) the wheels of government must be stopped, because there can be no legislation when each party, no matter what the decision is, is determined not to be bound by it. And you cannot expect the South to yield if these parties be formed and these feelings excited; and the North, the motives for whose action are of the highest character, will never yield.

We say then, that Disunion will be the necessary result of the formation of parties based upon this sectional question. If, then, these parties are formed, and this result—which, if it does unfortunately happen, will be a calamity the equal to which cannot be found in the history of the world, both in its effects upon ourselves and others—does follow, who will be responsible for it? Certainly those who are now found starting the ball, and supporting those nominations which have been made by a party which is endeavoring, I hope vainly, to create ill feeling between the North and South. If any inducement were made to lead us to abstain from this course, in addition to the danger to our Union, which we have noticed, we might array before you the opinions of many of the founders of the government, and others whose lives were devoted to its service after it was founded. The names and opinions of these men should be familiar, and let me say, these Geographical or Sectional parties were mentioned by Washington in his Farewell Address,—that monument of human wisdom,—as a serious cause of alarm. He took occasion to warn the American People from being engaged in any attempts of this kind, and counselled that they should be "deaf to those advisers who would sever them from their brethren, and connect them with aliens." Will this counsel be disregarded? Let each one reflect seriously before he determines to take a step, the consequences of which will be of the most destructive character.

In view of the fact of the existence of a party founded upon this question, what is the only path that can be pursued with safety? Manifestly to strangle the viper before it acquires too much strength, and before it can strangle you; and this to be done by exerting all your influence and casting your vote in favor of one or the other of the two great parties, whose principles are National, and who are willing to leave the decision of the question to Congress where it properly belongs. This course saved our union before, and can it not again? Think of the consequences which would result from a contrary course, and we are sure but one response can go up from the bosom of every lover of his country and her institutions. The Union! There was a time when it would have been considered little less than Treason to talk of the value of the Union. Those, however, were the purer days of the Republic, when men of enlarged views and enlightened patriotism, men who were for the country, and the whole country, who could see something worth preserving and guarding in every part of it were prominent. And great reason had they to value